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From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER VI.

IN answer to the observations in the last number it may perhaps be said that the Message meant nothing more than to condemn the recent *multiplication* of Federal Courts, and to bring them back to their original organization; considering it as adequate to all the purposes of the Constitution; to all the ends of justice and policy.

Towards forming a right judgment on this subject it may be useful to those who are not familar with the subject, to state briefly what was the former and what is the present establishment.

The former consisted of one Supreme Court with six judges, who, twice a year made the tour of the United States, distributed into three circuits, for the trial of causes arising in the respective districts of each circuit; and of fifteen District Courts, each having a single judge. The present consist of one Supreme Court with like number of judges, to be reduced on the first vacancy happening, to five; of six Circuit Courts, having three distinct judges each, excepting one circuit which has only a single Circuit judge; and of twenty two District Courts with a judge for each as before: In both plans the Supreme Court is to hold two terms at the seat of government, and the Circuit Courts to be holden twice a year in each District. The material difference in the two plans, as it respects the organs by which they are executed is reducible to the creation of twenty-three additional Judges; sixteen for the six Circuit Courts seven for superadded District Courts, and the addition of the necessary clerks, marshals, and subordinate officers of seven Courts. This shews at a single view that the difference of expences as applied to the United States is of trifling consideration.

But here an enquiry naturally presents itself; why was the latter plan substituted to the former and more economical one? The solution is easy and satisfactory. The first was inadequate to its object, incapable of being carried into execution.—The extent of the United States is manifestly too large for the due attendance of the six Judges in the Circuit Courts. The immense journies they were obliged to perform, kept them from their families for several successive months in every year; this rendered the office a grievious burthen, and had a strong tendency to banish or exclude men of the best talents and characters, from these important stations. It is known to have been no light inducement with one Chief Justice, whose health was delicate, to quit that office for another attended with less bodily fatigue; and it is well understood that other important members of the Supreme Court were preparing to resign their situations, if there had not been some alteration of the kind which has taken place. It was also no uncommon circumstance for temporary interruptions in the health of particular judges, of whom only one was attached to a Circuit, to occasion a failure in the sessions of the Courts, to the small disappointment, vexation and loss of the suitor. At any rate the necessary visiting, within a given time, the remote parts of an extensive circuit, unrendered the sessions Court so [illegible] where suits were in any degree [illegible] or intricate, there was not time [illegible] the business with due deli[illegible] Besides all this, the incessant [illegible] judges of the Supreme Court, [illegible] and frequent absences from [illegible] that continued attention to [illegible] which even the most learned [illegible] necessary for those, entrusted [illegible] court, with questions frequently novel, always of magnitude affecting not only the property of individuals, but the rights of country.

For these reasons it became necessary either to renounce the Circuit Courts, or to constitute them different: the latter was preferred. The United States were divided into six Circuits, with a proper number of Judges to preside over each. No man of discernment will pretend that the number of Circuits is too great. Surely three states forming an area of territory equal to that possessed by some of the first powers of Europe, must afford a quantity of business fully sufficient to employ three Judges on a Circuit, twice a year, and certainly not less than this will suffice for the dispatch of business, whether the number of causes be small or great. The inconsiderable addition made to the number of the Districts Courts will hardly excite criticism, and does not, therefore, claim a particular discussion, nor will their necesity be generally questioned. They are almost continually occupied with revenue, and admiralty causes; besides the great employment collaterally given to the Judges, in the execution of the Bankrupt Act, which probably must encrease instead of being diminished.

Perhaps it may be contended, that the Circuits Courts ought to be abolished altogether, and the business for which they are designed, left to the State Courts, with a right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, it is probable that this was the true design of the intimation in the Message. *A disposition to magnify the importance of the particular States, in derogation from that of the United States*, is a feature in that communication, not to be mistaken. But to such a scheme there are insuperable objections. The right of appeal is by no means equal to the right of applying in the first instance, to a Tribunal agreeable to this suitor. The *desideratum* is to have impartial justice, at a moderate expence, administered "promptly and without delay:" not to be obliged to seek it through the long and tedious and expensive process of an appeal. It is true, that in causes of sufficient magnitude, an appeal ought to be open, which includes the possibility of going through that process: but when the Courts of original jurisdiction are so constituted as not only to deserve but to inspire confidence, appeals, from the inevitable inconvenience attached to them, are exceptions to the general rule itself. Appeals then became multiplied to a pernicious extent; while the difficulties to which they are liable, operate in numerous instances as a preventative of justice, because they fall with most weight on the least wealthy suitor. It is to be remembered, that the cases in which the Federal Courts would be preferred, are those, where there would exist some distrust of the States Courts; and this distrust would be a fruitful source of appeals. To say that there could be no good cause for this distrust, and that the danger of it is imaginary, is to be wiser than experience, and wiser than the constitution. The first officer of the Government, when speaking in his official capacity, has no right to attempt to be thus wise. His duty exacts of him that he should respectfully acquiesce in the spirit and ideas of that instrument under which he is appointed.

The detail would be invidious, perhaps injurious; else it would be easy to shew, that however great the confidence to which the tribunals in some of the States are entitled, there is just cause for suspicions as those of others; and that in respect to a still greater number, it would be inexpedient to delegate to them the care of interests which are specially and properly confided to the Government of the United States.

The plan of using the State Courts as substitutes for the Circuit Courts of the Union, is objectionable in another view. The citizens of the United States have a right to expect from those who administer our Government, the efficacious enjoyment of those privileges as suiters for which the Constitution has provided. To *turn them round*, therefore, from the enjoyment of those privileges, in originating their causes to the eventual and dilatory resource of an appeal, is in a great degree to defeat the object contemplated. This is a consideration of much real weight, especially to the merchants in our Commercial States.

In the investigation of our subject, it is not to be forgotten, that the right to employ the agency of the State Courts for executing the laws of the Union, is liable to question and has in fact been seriously questioned. This circumstance render it the more indispensible, that the permanent organization of The Federal Judiciary should be adopted to the prompt and vigorous execution of those laws.

The right of Congress to discontinue judges, once appointed, by the abrogation of the Courts for which they were appointed, especially as it relates to their emoluments, offers matter for a very nice discussion, but which shall now be but superficially touched.

On the one head it is not easy to maintain that Congress connot abolish Courts, which having been once instituted, are found in practice to be inconvenient and unnecessary: On the other, if it may be done, so as to include the annihilation of existing Judges, it is evident that the measure may be used to defeat that clause of the Constitution which renders the duration and the emoluments of the judicial office co-extensive with the good behaviour of the officer; an object essential to the independence of the Judges, the security of the citizen and the preservation of the government.

As a medium which may reconcile opposite ideas and obviate opposite inconveniences, it would perhaps, be the best and safest practical construction to say, that though Congress may abolish the Courts, yet shall the actual Judges retain their character and their emoluments, with the authorities of office, so far as they can be exercised elsewhere than in the courts. For this construction a precedent exists in the last arrangement of the Judiciary. Though the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court is reduced from six to five, yet the actual reduction is wisely deferred to the *happening of a vacancy*. The expence of continuing the salaries of the existing incumbents, cannot prudently, be put in competition with the advantage of guarding from invasion, one of the most precious provisions in the Constition. Nor ought it to be without its weight, that this modification will best comport with good faith on the part of Government, towards those who had been invited to accept offices, not to be held by an uncertain tenure, but duiring *good behaviour*.

Weighing maturely all the very important and very delicate considerations, which appertain to the subject, would a wise or prudent statesman hazard the consequences of immediately unmaking at one session, Courts and Judges which had only been called into being at the one preceding? Delectable indeed must the work of disorganization to a mind which can thus rashly advance in its prosecution! Infatuated must that people be, who do not open their eyes to projects so in intemperate—so mischievous! Who does not see what is the ultimate object? "*Delenda est Carthago*"—ill fated Constitution, which Americans had fondly hoped would continue for ages, the guardian of public liberty the source of national prosperity!

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

NUMBER VII.

THE next exceptionable feature in the Message, is the proposal to abolish all restriction on naturalization, arising from a previous residence. In this the President is not more at variance with the concurrent maxims of all commentators on popular governments, than he is with himself. The Notes on Virginia are direct contradiction to the Message, and furnish us with strong reasons against the policy now recommended. The passage alluded to is here presented: Speaking of the *population* of America, Mr. Jefferson there says, "Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America, is to produce rapid population, by as great *importations of foreigners* as possible. *But is this founded in good policy?*" "Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale, against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the *importation of foreigners?* It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible, in matters which they must of necessity transact together.—Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles: Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. *It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution*, with others derived from natural right and reason. To these, nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such, we are to expect the *greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles with their language, they will transmit to their children.* In proportion to their numbers, *they will share with us in the legislation.* They will infuse *into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass* — I may appeal to experience, during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures: but if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? *Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected?* May not our government be more homogeneous, *more peaceable, more durable?* Suppose twenty millions of republican Americans, thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners, to our present numbers, would produce a similar effect here. The [illegible] Bill in 1781— Behold the reverse of the medal. The Message of the President contains the following sentiments, "A denial of citizenship under a residence of 14 years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controuls a policy pursued from their first settlement, by many of these states, and *still believed of consequence to their prosperity*. And shall we refuse from the unhappy fugitives from distress, *that hospitality* which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? Might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen, be safely communicated to *every one* manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?"

But if gratitude can be allowed to form an excuse for inconsistency in a public character, in *The Man of the People*; a strong plea of this sort may be urged in behalf of our President. It is certain that had the late election been decided intirely by native citizens, had foreign auxiliaries been rejected on both sides, the man who ostentatiously vaunts that the *doors of public honour and confidence have been burst open to him*, would not now have been at the head of the American nation. Such a proof then of virtuous discernment in the *oppressed fugitives*, had an imperious claim on him to a grateful return, and without supposing any very uncommon share of *self love*, would naturally be a strong reason for a revolution in his opinions.

The pathetic and plaintive exclamations by which the sentiment is enforced, might be liable to much criticism, if we are to consider it in any other light, than as a flourish of rhetoric. It might be asked in return, does the right to *asylum* or *hospitality* carry with it the right to suffrage and sovereignty? And what indeed was the courteous reception which was given to our forefathers, by the savages of the wilderness? When did these humane and philanthropic savages exercise the policy of incoporating strangers among themselves, on their first arrival in the country? When did they admit them into their huts, to make part of their families, and when did they distinguish them by making them their sachems? Our histories and traditions have been more than apocryphal, if any thing like this kind, and gentle treatment was really lavished by the much-belied savages upon our thankless forefathers. But the remark occurs, had it all been true, prudence inclines to trace history farther and ask what has become of the nations of savages who exercised this policy? And who now occupies the territory which they then inhabited? Perhaps a useful lesson might be drawn from this very reflection.

But we may venture to ask what does the President really mean, by insinuating that we treat aliens coming to this country, with inhospitality? Do we not permit them quietly to land on our shores? Do we not protect them equally with our own citizens, in their persons and reputation; in the acquisition and enjoyment of property? Are not our Courts of justice open for them to seek redress of injuries? And are they not permitted peaceably to return to their own country whenever they please, and to carry with them all their effects? What then means this worse than idle declamation?

The impolicy of admitting foreigners to an immediate and unreserved participation in the right of suffrage, or in the sovereignty of a Republic, is as much a received axiom as any thing in the science of politics, and is verified by the experience of all ages. Among other instances, it is known, that hardly any thing contributted more to the downfal of Rome, than her precipitate communication of the privileges of citizenship to the inhabitants of Italy at large. And how terribly was Syracuse scourged by perpetual seditions, when, after the overthrow of the tyrants, a great number of foreigners were suddenly admitted to the rights of citizenship? Not only does ancient but modern, and even domestic history furnish evidence of what may be expected from the dispositions of foreigners, when they get too early footing in a country. Who wields the sceptre of France, and has erected a Despotism on the ruins of a Republic? A foreigner.—Who rules the councils of our own ill fated, unhappy country? And who stimulates persecution on the heads of its citizens, for daring to maintain an opinion, and for exercising the rights of suffrage? *A foreigner*?—Where is the virtuous pride that once distinguished Americans:—Where the indignant spirit which in defence of principle, hazarded a revolution to attain that independence now *insidiously* attacked? LUCIUS CRASSUS.

CONGRESS, OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *February* 9.

An engrossed bill, to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New-Orleans; and therein to amend the act, intituled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' was read a third time and passed.

Memorials of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia were read, praying a repeal of the act, intituled, 'an act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, passed February 13, 1801.

Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sprigg reported the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house.

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass a law incorporating a company for opening a navigable canal, to connect the waters of the Potomack river with those of the eastern branch thereof through Tiber creek, and the low land at the foot of the capitol hill.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Davenport, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, presented, according to order, a bill to continue in force 'an act to augment the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned,' which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 10.

Mr. Davis moved a resolution declaring, that the internal revenues (specifying them) ought to be repealed, and instructing the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill for their repeal.

Mr. Davis assigned as reasons for this motion, that this business, though long submitted to the committee of ways and means, had not yet been reported upon, and the necessity of coming to an immediate decision.

Those opposed to the motion stated, that it had been determined in that committee to repeal the internal revenue; that certain details in the repealing bill were not yet settled, but soon would be; and that of consequence no time would be gained by its adoption.

On the question whether the house would take the above motion into consideration, it passed in the negative—Yeas 40, nays 57.

An engrossed bill, making certain appropriations for the year 1802, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to authorise the collection of fees due to the officers of the respective courts of Maryland, by persons residing in the territory of Columbia, was read a third time and passed.—Yeas 56—Nays 36.

THURSDAY, *February* 11.

The house decided on the petition of John Carr, in coincidence with the report of the committee of claims, which rejected the prayer of the petition.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of Samuel Dexter, which instead of allowing him six dollars per day, authorises the secretary of the treasury to advance to him the sum of 500 dollars, he to account; and committed them to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend an act, entitled, 'an act to collect a direct tax,' on the detailed provisions, of which a discussion took place.

FRIDAY, *February* 12.

A bill to amend an act entitled 'an act to lay and collect a direct tax in the United States,' was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee to whom had been referred the message of the President of the 11th ult. and a resolution of the house of the 5th instant, made a report, which concludes with resolutions to the following effect:

That from the 1st of March next, the offices of two of the commissioners of the city of Washington ought to be abolished, and all the duties of the commissioners be thereafter vested in one commissioner.

That the accounts of the commissioners be settled with the accounting officer of the treasury before the 1st of March.

That such portion of city lots pledged for the repayment of loans made of Maryland, be annually sold as to meet incruing instalments, unless in the opinion of the President too great a sacrifice would thereby be made, in which case he is authorised to advance the needed sum from the public treasury.

Referred to committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Elmendorf, the Speaker was requested to address a letter to the Executive of Maryland, stating the resignation of Richard Sprigg, a member of the House.

The House took up the report of a select committee on the petition of M'Cashen and others, which involves the controversy respecting land granted to John C. Symmes.

Mr. Davis made a brief statement of the facts attending the business; when on motion of Mr. Nicholson, the report of the select committee was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday week, in order to give time to the members to examine documents, and in others respects, to make themselves acquainted with the case.

Mr. Thomas called up his motion respecting [illegible] which is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extinguishing the claims of the United States, for certain balances, which by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual states, were reported to be due from several of the states to the United States, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Tillinghast moved to insert in the 9th line, after the words *United States*, the words "*and certain balances reported to be due from the United States to the individual States.*"

Mr. Griswold observed that there were no such balances in existence; they had all been extinguished, by being paid.

This amendment was lost without a division.

On the original motion a debate then ensued, in which Messrs. Bayard, Nicholson, and Mitchill, spoke in favour; and Messrs. Southard and Elmer against it.

When *Mr. S. Smith*, in order to bring the main question before the committee, moved to amend the resolution, as to make it read, "*Resolved, that it is expedient to extinguish the claims*," &c.

On this amendment a debate took place, which lasted till 4 o'clock.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Smilie, Hill, Holland, R. Williams, T. Morris, Macon, S. Smith, and Bayard; and opposed by Messrs. Lowndes, Rutledge, Dana, Dennis, Bacon, and Griswold.

When the question was taken, and the amendment lost—Ayes 41—Nays 46.

The original resolution, for a reference to a select committee was then carried—Ayes 54.

And a committee of five accordingly appointed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, *February* 15.

The ship Orlando, Captain Marschalk, arrived yesterday, left Bourdeaux the 2d of January. At the date of her departure, the negociations at Amiens were progressing, but the definitive treaty between England and France had not yet been signed. The French fleet sailed from Brest, Rochelle and Rochefort, for the West-Indies, on the 14th of December. The whole of the troops which were on board of the fleet, amounted to 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Le Clerc, brother-in-law to Buonaparte.—Benezech went out as maritime prefect, and Villaret Joyeuse as admiral.

Verbal accounts by this arrival state, that the United States of America are treated with very little respect at the court of Buonaparte, in consequence of their neutrality, and their not making it a common cause between them and the Republic, in her late warfare.

The apparent coolness shewn on the arrival of our ambassador at Paris, is certainly confirmatory of this account. The French official paper merely mentions, that Mr. Livingston had been presented to the First Consul.

The splendor with which lord Cornwallis was received at Paris, contrasted with the reception of Mr. Livingston, was even noticed in France on the arrival of the latter gentleman. It was thought somewhat singular, that so much more attention should be paid to the minister of a monarch, than to one from "a sister republic."

We have seen a letter from Bourdeaux of the 27th December, received yesterday by the Orlando, which mentions that commerce was completely at a stand, and would probably remain so till the definitive treaty was ratified.

The Paris and Bourdeaux papers, received by the Orlando, although of a late date, contain no news.

We have been informed, that the rains have been so excessive in France for six weeks together, as to excite serious apprehensions that the ensuing crops would be deficient—as a cautionary measure, that the export of grain and flour had been prohibited. The markets at Bourdeaux for all kinds of American produce are very dull, and the articles for export very high. It was not supposed that any regularity in the price of commodities internal or external would take place, until the definitive treaty would be ratified.

BRUSSELS, *December* 17.

The Dutch squadron, having on board the seventh demi-brigade of the infantry of the French line, is ordered to make sail within two days from Flessingue, to join the Brest squadron. The Batavian squadron, armed at the Texel, and destined for Batavia, has received orders to profit by the first favourable wind for putting to sea.

BOURDEAUX, *December* 30.

The division from L'Orient, of which we have announced the departure, is composed of 11 vessels, five of them ships of the line.

From the report of several persons who have left Brest since the sailing of the fleet, it is computed that on the third day it may have proceeded 150 leagues, the wind continuing favourable at that time.

LONDON, *December* 15.

The frigate La Dedaigneuse sailed yesterday from Portsmouth with dispatches for Sir James Saumarez at Gibraltar, said to be of great importance.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at Lord Hawkesbury's. The object of the councils we believe to be the Definitive Treaty of Peace. If we are to credit the reports circulating in the city, this work is very far advanced. We are assured that the project has been presented, and that it will be signed before the expiration of the month. We believe these are premature hopes but it is to be presumed that the intention of Mr. Addington is to fix on Monday next for laying the Definitive Treaty before the two houses of parliament.

The frigate Arethusa, dispatched to carry to Egypt the news of the signing of the preliminaries of peace, has been attacked by three Turkish frigates, and obliged to take shelter at Malta, where they still continue to blockade her.

NORFOLK, *February* 6.

By Capt. Quarles, arrived yesterday, in 15 days from Port-Republican, we learn, that the strictest order and discipline prevails throughout the island of St. Domingo. It was understood at the time he left there, that 80,000 negroes were under arms, acting as militia; the whites had been disarmed, and a certain number of negroes apportioned to the plantations, who, if found straying from them, were instantly shot. The whites have received assurances of protection and safety from the government; the fortifications round the island had been repaired, and it was expected that on the arrival of the troops from France they would meet with a friendly reception; they were at the same time prepared to oppose force to force should circumstances render it necessary; for which end, quantities of arms and ammunition had been imported into the island in vessels under Spanish colours.

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.

Capt. Murry, of the frigate Constellation, has given notice in the Philadelphia papers, to all commissioned officers to repair on board immediately, and hold themselves in readiness to sail at the shortest notice.

A letter from Dublin states, that [illegible] Napier Tandy, who bore the commission of General of Brigade in the French [illegible] has received official notice to prepare for immediate execution, or transportation to Botany Bay for life.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

From a Boston paper.

FROM WASHINGTON, *January*

"The present session of Congress will be a very long one; and indeed it ought to be, if the measures contemplated by the democrats should be pursued, in my opinion it will be the last session under the present constitution.

"A member of the House, at the President's table, a few days since, told the President he hoped the Senate would have business enough to repeal the Judiciary—the reputed Democrat present assured the President that if that law was repealed, he (the President) would certainly be shaken from his chair before the expiration of his four years.

"I know not what opinions may be entertained in Boston, but here the repeal is considered very generally among the best of the democrats as a direct violation of the constitution: and indeed the thoughtful amongst them tremble at the excesses to which party rage is hurrying us."

The documents transmitted by the Secretary of the treasury to Congress, on the 21st December stating exactly the duties received from the internal revenues, merit the pointed attention of the candid reader. The public will not forget what a clamor was raised by the Virginia delegation some years since, against the law imposing a duty on *carriages*—that it was alledged to be unconstitutional, until the question was solemnly argued and finally settled by the supreme court of the United States. The "statement of the duties on carriages" explains the reason of this clamor. By referring to this, it appears that the *plain, economical, unostentatious* REPUBLICANS of *Virginia*, in the three descriptions of carriages enumerated as chariots, phaetons and coaches, possess the *small* number of SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX—while the *rich, lordly and luxurious* ARISTOCRATS of *Massachusetts*, own *ninety-nine*. But the *plain democracy* of ancient dominion will appear more striking by comparing the number of *chaises* with tops used by *its humble* citizens, (amounting to ONE) with those of the *proud* freeholders of Massachusetts, amounting *only* to THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

Again to shew how Virginia surpasses Massachusetts in *productive* industry, let us advert to the next table "of duties arising from distilled spirits"—Here we shall see that while the *former* state pays to government a nett amount of 288 dollars and 22 cents, the latter pays *only* the nett sum of NINETY-ONE THOUSAND 340 dollars and 43 cents.

One more—casting our eye over the "Statement of the duties on refined sugar," we find that while not an ounce is refined in Virginia, that not a sugar-house exists in a state, whose *gentlemen*-patriots would not *degrade* themselves into *manufacturers*—that the *aristocratic* citizens of Massachusetts pay *five thousand* 610 dollars and 72 cents to government, and the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, about 47 thousand dollars.

After this exhibitation of the *luxurious splendor* of Southern democracy, and the truly *economical simplicity* of Eastern Republicanism, it would be but a decent respect to public opinion for the friends of the *present* administration to *talk* less about their "Republican simplicity," and to admire the *sound principles* and the *unaffected plainness* of their Eastern brethren. [*Com. Ad.*

A monopoly of office seems to be the dominant passion with our democrats. Under no former administration have we witnessed such an accumulation of offices in one person, as has been exhibited during the short reign of *economical* men.—JOHN BECKLEY, according to his Excellency's logic, may enjoy the salaries and perquisites of clerk of the House of Representatives, of Librarian to Congress, of Clerk of the Mayor's Court, &c. &c. &c. without any legal incompatibility. It is manifest that the *exercise* of the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives, and of Librarian, at the same time are impracticable—yet this said John Beckley is to receive a liberal salary for the first, and two dollars a day for the latter office!—How many starving democrats are there, with equal claims to Presidential patronage, who would have been thankful for this office!

A motion has been made in the House of Representatives of the United States to erect another Capitol at the Federal City, near to the public offices and more commodious for the President and the members of Congress.

The House of Representatives discussed the Resolution to abolish the Mint, on the 8th inst. The debate continued till sun-down, when the resolution was carried.

It is said by one of our French papers that the peace establishment of France is to consist of but 70 regiments of infantry, each one reduced to 500 men, and that the cavalry will undergo a still greater reduction.

A London Editor remarks that St. Domingo is probably not the sole object of the First Consul in sending out so large a force—he may be desirous of occupying Louisiana in consequence of the treaty with Spain.

In a French state paper, signed by Buonaparte, giving a detailed account of the state of the nation and the views of the government, it is said that the blacks of St. Domingo and Guadaloupe are to be declared free and schools established at the public expense for their instruction.

When the constitution of the United States was adopted, it was said by those who deny the practicability of maintaining a government purely elective, that it was only formed for Washington, and could not long survive him. How little did its friends apprehend that these sarcastic observations were so soon to be verified!!!

When the friends of the constitution in the late house of representatives, manifested a preference of Mr. Burr to Mr. Jefferson, they were condemned by many for the perseverance with which the preference was maintained; but it was then said, and experience has too well supported the assertion, that it would not be in the power of Mr. Burr, whatever might be his wish, to operate such deep and extensive mischief as could be effected by Mr. Jefferson. It is believed that the influence of no other man in the union could have so completely prostrated the constitution of our country as there is reason to fear it will now be prostrated. No other man holds so completely in shackles the judgement, and very faculties of thinking of all who are devoted to him, from his Secretary of State down to Mr——as does Mr. Jefferson.

Wash. Ed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *February* 26, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated 26th December, 1801.

"The Treaty with the Choctaw Indians was concluded last week at Fort Adams!—The Indians have agreed to the opening of the road from Natchez to the Tennessee, but like their neighbours the Chickesaws, object to the establishment of houses of entertainment upon it."

An instance of penetration and sagacity in tracing the progress of distant danger may be seen in the following extract from an Essay of Mr. Hume published in the year 1752; and when compared with the events of the French Revolution may be a warning to all nations.

"But the people must not pretend, because they can, by their consent, lay the foundations of government, that therefore they are to be permitted, at their pleasure, to overthrow and subvert them. There is no end of these seditious claims. The power of the crown is now openly struck at: the nobility are also in visible peril: the gentry will soon follow: the popular leaders, who will then assume the name of gentry, will next be exposed to danger: and the people themselves, having become incapable of civil government, and lying under the restraint of no authority, must, for the sake of peace, admit, instead of their legal monarchs, a succession of military and despotic tyrants."

FROM THE BALANCE.

DOCTOR MOORE, in his travels in Italy, relates, that the Monks of that country when they were about to add a new saint to their calender, summoned a solemn tribunal, for the purpose of examining the merits and demerits of the candidate; and that, on one hand, the miracles and virtues of the candidate for saintship were eloquently displayed by a person appointed for that end; while, on the other, *and in order to give the devil fair play*, there was an attorney, called *the devil's advocate*, who denied the merits of the candidate, villified his character and endeavoured to prove that his soul had not really ascended to heaven, but was held in the dominion and under the jurisdiction of the prince of darkness.

Now this whimsical history of monkish superstition has a very useful *moral*.

The office of *advocate to his infernal majesty* has, by no means, been an exclusive privilege of popish countries. In republican governments where promotion and power depend on the favor of the people, there has always been a plenty of *such advocates*, who have employed themselves in defaming the most able and virtuous Statesmen and Rulers. Besides, the Grecian General and Statesman, had most deservedly obtained the name of the *just*. His wisdom, heroism, inflexible integrity and disinterested patriotism, had diffused a glorious splendor around his character, which the *blinking owls* of that age could not behold without pain: and therefore, by inventng and spreading artfull calumnies against him, they blackened his reputation and procured his disgrace and banishment.

Many instances of this kind are to be seen in the histories of the ancient Republics of Greece and Rome.

But in no age or country of the world has the devil ever had more zealous and faithfull advocates, than in *this*. The pure character of WASHINGTON has been stigmatised, and there have been imputed to him the basest of motives. JAY has been accused of having been bribed with British gold, and the vilest reproaches upon him have been poured forth, by a certain description of men, from one end of the States to the other. ADAMS has been upbraided with the traitorous designs of overturning the Constitution and introducing monarchy. PICKERING has been represented as an embezzler of public money. The horrid report has been spread over the whole country, that WOLCOTT and DEXTER were concerned in burning the public buildings at the city of Washington. Men who have fought and bled to obtain and secure our national independence, have been called by the opprobious name of tories. The whole body of federalists though the warm and steadfast friends of our republican constitution of Government, to which, from the beginning, they have clung, as to the nation's ark of safety, have been denounced as anglo-monarchists. The New-England yeomanry, whose hands are hardened with daily labor, and who carry their wives and daughters abroad and to church on a *pillion*, are called aristocrats while the southern Nabob, that rides in his gilded chariot, attended with a retinue of slaves, or lolls on his couch, surrounded and fanned by half a score of sable vassals, is, forsooth, a precious republican, a stanuch friend of liberty and equality!

While the whole country was in a condition of unexampled prosperity, the people were made to believe that they were oppressed.

When wheat was selling for two dollars a bushel, the ignorant part of Dutch farmers were bribed of their votes, by being told that the oppressive aristocrats prevented its rising still higher, and that a democratic administration would raise their wheat to three dollars.

When, by men, who "feel power and forget right," the war-worn soldier is displaced from the office that gave him bread, it has been usual, at the same time, to give a stab to his character, and to endeavor to consign him to infamy, as well as to want.——If a federal speech is made in Congress,—so brilliant as to charm and astonish,—so forcible in argument as to be unanswerable it is *parried* by asserting, that the speaker is an anti republican. Such things have been and are.

Now those calumniators well know that they have been deceiving and duping the people, and blasting the characters of innocent and deserving men.

They are the devil's advocates.

WANTED,

In the Town of WHEELING,

A Teacher, who can be well recommended for his sobriety, attention and competency in Teaching Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Application may be made for one month, to

JOHN LEE.

Wheeling, February 16 1802.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 157 acres and allowance of valuable land, lying almost on the bank of the Monongahela river, four miles and an half from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of John Lucas, Esq. John Wilson, and others.—There are 60 acres of said land cleared, 9 of which are meadow, and all under good fence; good cabin buildings, 150 apple trees planted, a great part of which are bearing 50 bearing peach trees; the land is well timbered and watered, and within one mile of a good merchant mill on Street's run, from whence produce can be taken to market by water carriage. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Nicholas Bausman, at the sign of the Buck, three miles from Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

St. Clair township, Allegheny county, February 19, 1802.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published By Z. CRAMER

The Navigation

Of the MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY OHIO and MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

A Middle aged person whose situation is altered by some unforeseen circumstance which may be easily explained, would engage as a supercargo for one trip to Orleans, the West Indies, or elsewhere. He can procure, if necessary, certificates of his good conduct for these 6 years last past. A line directed to A. B. and left at Mr. JOHN WHELAN'S or Mr. M'CORD'S near the Court-House, Pittsburgh, will be attended to. February 26 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoled to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of March next, the following estates, viz.

No. 1. Two hundred acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, in Middleton township, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer, William Freeman, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carlon, at the suit of Robert M'Gill assignee of John Clowes.

2. Twenty eight acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, in Versailles township, adjoining lands of William Thompson and the heirs of James Peoples—also, one hundred acres of land and tenements, adjoining lands of John Shearer and John Gill, in Versailles township. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John Shearer for the use of George Strahan.

3. One hundred and twenty acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steel, Christopher Wonder and others, known by the name of Waters's Improvement. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee, at the suit of David M'Kee for the use of Hawthorn and Kerr.

4. All the interest of the following tracts of land in Depreciation district No. 4, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, to wit.

No.	112 containing	235 acres.
	120	239
	121	219
	122	219
	123	219
	124	219
	125	219
	146	212
	147	235
	205	206
	207	206
	279	300
	152	235
	153	213
	186	206
	138	235
	139	235

Also, all the interest (supposed to be one undivided fourth part, in the following Tracts of Land, in said District, to wit.

No.	6 containing	151 acres.
	7	151
	113	212
	114	212
	115	212
	116	201
	117	200
	118	212
	119	279
	144	212
	145	212
	152	300
	153	300
	178	300
	262	300
	263	300
	269	300
	284	300
	285	300
	80	235

Taken in execution as the property of John Cunningham, at the suit of Simon Gratz and Hyman Gratz.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1802.

BY virtue of writs of fieri facias to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoled to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d of March next, the following real estates, viz.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler and George Fowler, at the suit of David M'Cormick & Co.

One lot or piece of Ground No. 97, one lot or piece of ground adjoining the same—also, one half lot or piece of ground, No. 174, situated in M'Kee's Port. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Patterson, at the suit of Henry Major.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, February 24, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, *December* 9.

It was stated some weeks since, that the french government had positively refused to surrender the island of Tobago as an equivalent for the debt due to G. Britain for French prisoners. We understand, however that the claim of our government has been satisfactorily arranged, and that it is to be liquidated by instalments at the rate of five hundred thousand pounds per annum.

It is said that the peace establishment of the army has been finally arranged and determined upon by the commander in chief and his majesty's ministers, and is as follows:—

27	Regiments of Light Dragoons.
1	Regiment of Hussars.
101	Regiments of Infantry.
6	Regiments of Black Troops.
60	Companies of Invalids.

Seventeen regiments of Infantry are to be kept in India, each regiment to contain 1200 men—The other regiments are to be reduced to 700 men. This large force is independent of the Horse and foot guards, the artillery, and the wagon and staff corps, which amount to 20 battalions more, making in the whole upwards of 100 battalions, exclusive of the marine corps.

A squadron consisting of the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, Venerable of 98, Juste of 84 and the Resolution, Vengeance and Majestic, of 74, was on the 29th ult. lying in Bantry Bay, victualled and stored for six months, and in complete readiness for sea. The squadron is under the command of vice-admiral Mitchell, who has received sealed orders, but its destination was supposed to be Jamaica. It has probably sailed before this time. Rear-Admiral Campbell is second in command.

Egypt is assuming all the marks of a Turkish province. A Pacha has been appointed, and that country promises to prove more useful to the Grand Seignior than at any former period.

Parliamentary canvassing has become very brisk in Ireland. There are few places in that island that will not be contested at the next general election.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17.

Yesterday, in the house, a very handsome and correct speech was made by Mr. Stanley (N. C.) against the repealing bill.

Mr. Giles rose in favour of the bill. He commenced with abusing the administration of Washington and Adams, which abuse was continued through the whole speech. His language reminded us of Smith's correct remark, that the democrats were *iron* orators. He certainly discovered some ingenuity, and, as we expected, an immense deal of sophistry, of palpable sophistry, indeed argument was of course out of the question.

The speech of Mr. Giles disappointed both parties; as to the *constitutionality*, he said not one word that cannot easily be refuted: as to the *expediency*, he was not more successful. We believe that in the opinion of both parties, he has sunk 90 per cent.

The debate has taken such a turn that we do not think it will close in less than two weeks from the commencement. The most splendid speeches on the federal side are yet to be delivered. All will be done that can be done to preserve the constitution; but hope is almost without foundation.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"I hasten to communicate the seizure of the copper-bottomed ship Young Ralph, Samuel Slocom, master, under Danish colours, upon complaint of her being bound to Africa after slaves, which I have no doubt will be amply substantiated upon trial. She belongs to the same characters who owned and fitted the brig under Danish colours, which entered and cleared at Bristol for Africa last fall. Prosecutions have been instituted against the owners, agent, master and mate, and they are all taken. The collector of the United States and attorney, shew themselves to be men of humanity, and officers determined to carry into effect the laws of their country.

A few days since, the large and extensive manufactory for fire-arms, belonging to Mr. Elisha Brown, of Foster, in Rhode-Island, was unfortunately consumed by fire. A parcel of unfinished arms were in one of the buildings. Mr. Brown has heretofore by contract, furnished large quantities of excellent arms for the United States.

In the legislature of New-York, a bill has been brought in against duelling.

BALTIMORE, *February* 17.

The United States schooner Enterprise, Lieut. Andrew Sterret, fired a salute of 15 guns, and weighed anchor this day, with dispatches for the Mediterranean.

TO BE LET,

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.

Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, ſituate on Grant's Hill. Apply to ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS* OF *CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

BY WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to support the Constitution 1
To be taken by Members of Congress 2
——— *State Officers* 3
——— *all Officers of the U. States* 4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.* 5
——— *Witnesses, by whom administered* 6
Penalty on Swearing falsely 7

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, ſhall be be adminiſtered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Purſuing the ſection word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the firſt ſeſſion of Congress after every general election of repreſentatives, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſhall be adminiſtered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the ſeveral ſtate legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall before they act in their reſpective offices, take, &c. &c.

5. Sect. V. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and the clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The preſident of the ſenate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a ſelect committee of either houſe ſhall be empowered to adminiſter oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any perſon ſhall wilfully, abſolutely and falſely ſwear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in queſtion, whereto he or ſhe ſhall be thus examined, every perſon ſo offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work ſhall commence with the laws paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congress, held after the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and end with thoſe that may be enacted at the preſent ſeſſion.

2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at leaſt ſix hundred pages, & perhaps conſiderably more: it being impoſſible, till after the preſent ſeſſion of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.

3. It ſhall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at preſent in conſiderable forwardness.

4. The Conſtitution of the United States ſhall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio.

5. Liſts ſhall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the ſeveral heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obſolete," and "Private or local." Likewiſe, Tables of the rates of Duties, Poſt Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book inſtead of SIX, the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the *rate* of other editions) and the ſuperior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular ſubject, claſſed together, and brought into one view, muſt appear ſtriking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or intereſt requires him to know of the "ſupreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publiſher.*

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received by* ZADOK DOLLNER, *Bookſeller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

A ſingle Man who can teach the French Language, and who in ſeveral reſpects has received a tolerable education, wiſhes to have a ſituation in a family reſiding in the country. He can give ſatisfactory information reſpecting his character.

A line directed to C. B. to be left at the Poſt Office, Pittsburgh, will be immediately attended to.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh ſupply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, a well choſen aſſortment of the beſt London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. alſo, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the moſt handſome and neweſt figures, which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices.

Pittſburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has juſt received and opened at his Store, a handſome aſſortment of

Merchandize,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

N. B. His Books up to the firſt firſt of January, 1802, will be put into the hands of John Wilkins, Eſquire on the tenth day of February next, to be proſecuted on according to law.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1801.

A STRAY HORSE

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living near Middletown, on the Ohio river, welve miles from Pittſburgh, on the 20th of November laſt, he is a bright bay, about 14 hands high, 4 years old next ſpring, both hind feet white, ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADAM PATTERSON.

February 8, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living two miles above Georgetown, on the 23th of December laſt, a bay MARE, 4 years old, ſhod all round, no brand or ſaddle mark, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES WATSON.

February 5, 1802.

WILL BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, at 12 o'clock on *Tueſday* the 2d of *March*, the FRAME BUILDINGS at preſent occupied by William Gazzam and William Barret, in Market ſtreet. There are two Stores, one convenient room on the firſt floor, and five chambers on the ſecond floor, with a good cellar and kitchen.

For the aſſignees of Gazzam, Taylor & Jones.
EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, February 11, 1802.

New Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM COGAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he commenced the Manufacture of Tobacco at his houſe oppoſite the Market, where he will keep a conſtant ſupply of all ſorts of TOBACCO, SNUFF, and SEGARS, which he hopes will equal in quality any brought over the mountains, as he has a man of experience as partner in the buſineſs. The higheſt price will be given for good leaf Tobacco.

Pittſburgh, February 10, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. William Irwin's houſe, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

NOTICE.

AS one of the ſubſcribers will ſet out for Philadelphia in a few days, they earneſtly requeſt that all perſons indebted to them, will immediately diſcharge their accounts—alſo deſire thoſe to whom they are indebted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

SCOTT & TROTTER.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1802.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of the Firſt Quality.

LYING on Chartiers creek, from 5 to 10 miles from Pittsburgh, with large improvements and good Barns on the lands Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the lands and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers living at Mr. John M'Creary's, Wingfield, Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BEARD,
JOSEPH BEARD,
CHARLES M'GOWAN.

January 22, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general aſſment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be ſold low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce, *Wholeſale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wiſh to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the firſt of March next, for which Caſh will be paid

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NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

NEW GOODS,

A freſh ſupply, juſt received and is now opening for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front ſtreet, between Market and Wood ſtreets, immediately oppoſite his dwelling houſe.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richeſt land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple-trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittſburgh. October 26, 1801.

Strayed on the 5th of December laſt, from the plantation of Mr. Robert Graham, on Chartres creek, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, a White HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, 7 or 8 years old, has a rib broke on the off ſide—alſo, a Sorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, her off hind foot white. Any perſon taking up ſaid creatures, and delivering them to the ſubſcribers living at Mr. John M'Creary's, Wingfield, Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS, or FIVE DOLLARS for either.

WILLIAM BEARD,
JOSEPH BEARD.

February 1, 1802.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A TWO Story Log Houſe, ſituate on the bank of French creek, in the Town of Franklin, where the ſtate road croſſes ſaid creek, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the Houſe together with a good Stable—alſo, Two In-Lots with a good Draw-well. The Houſe is well calculated for either Store or Tavern. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

Franklin, Feb. 1, 1802. SAMUEL RAY

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity and the public in general, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next houſe to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above buſineſs, and having laid in a ſtock of the beſt materials, and from his attention and deſire to pleaſe, he will give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and ſteady ſeat of work, by an early application.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are ſkilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom conſtant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittſburgh, November 26, 1801.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handſome aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiſkey, Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, beſt quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

A middle aged ſingle Man, of reſpectable family, who is at ſome diſtance from his friends (and whoſe ſituation at preſent is peculiarly diſtreſſing, owing to particular circumſtances which may hereafter be explained) wiſhes to deſcend the river early in the ſpring; would engage as a clerk or emanuenſis, for one year, in an Attorney, Regiſter, or Prothonotary's Office, in any county in the North-Weſtern or Indiana Territory.

He has for his object no pecuniary reward, but merely to acquire a knowledge of the local Laws, and practice of the Courts in thoſe Countries, being a Lawyer by profeſſion. He has in manuſcript a number of the moſt approved Precedents of Writs, Original and Judicial, and ſpecial Declarations, &c.

N. B. Genteel accommodations will be expected.

A line left with the Printer hereof, addreſſed to W. B. will be attended to.

Preparing for the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Eſq.

Brigadier General of the Pennſylvania Militia formerly an Officer in the Britiſh King's 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, in which Britiſh Tyranny will be diſplayed in a variety of inſtances.

Subſcriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

Peter Nugent's wife, Mary,

INFORMS him, if living, that ſhe and her two ſons, John and James only, are living in Maytown, Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, and are exceedingly impatient to ſee him, or at leaſt to hear from him. Said Nugent is a man low in ſtature, about 35 years of age, was bred in Omagh, in the north of Ireland, followed the reed making buſineſs, and acted in the capacity of an Engliſh teacher for ſeveral years in Lancaſter county. He was in Philadelphia laſt June, wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green caſſimer jacket and olive thickſet trowſers.

The humane public are ſolicited to communicate any information in their power reſpecting ſaid Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaſter, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.